

TOTAL SECTIONS

1 DC OFFSET CORRECTION

Eqn Iout
Eqn Out

Adaptive Equalizer
Symbol Clock Recovery
Block

SLICER
ISLICER
26 QSLICER

QPC OFFSET CORRECTION

Complex Conjugate Multiplication
Phase Detector

CARRIER LOOP FILTER

C Phase INTEGRATIVE

STATE MACHINE (Control Algorithm)

MEAS CONST. 32
AUG COEFF 84
Initial setup

Clock Counts 34
Constellation Error (Avg Error)
Error Thresholds Initial Setup

Settings 38

Fig. 1

09901055 101601

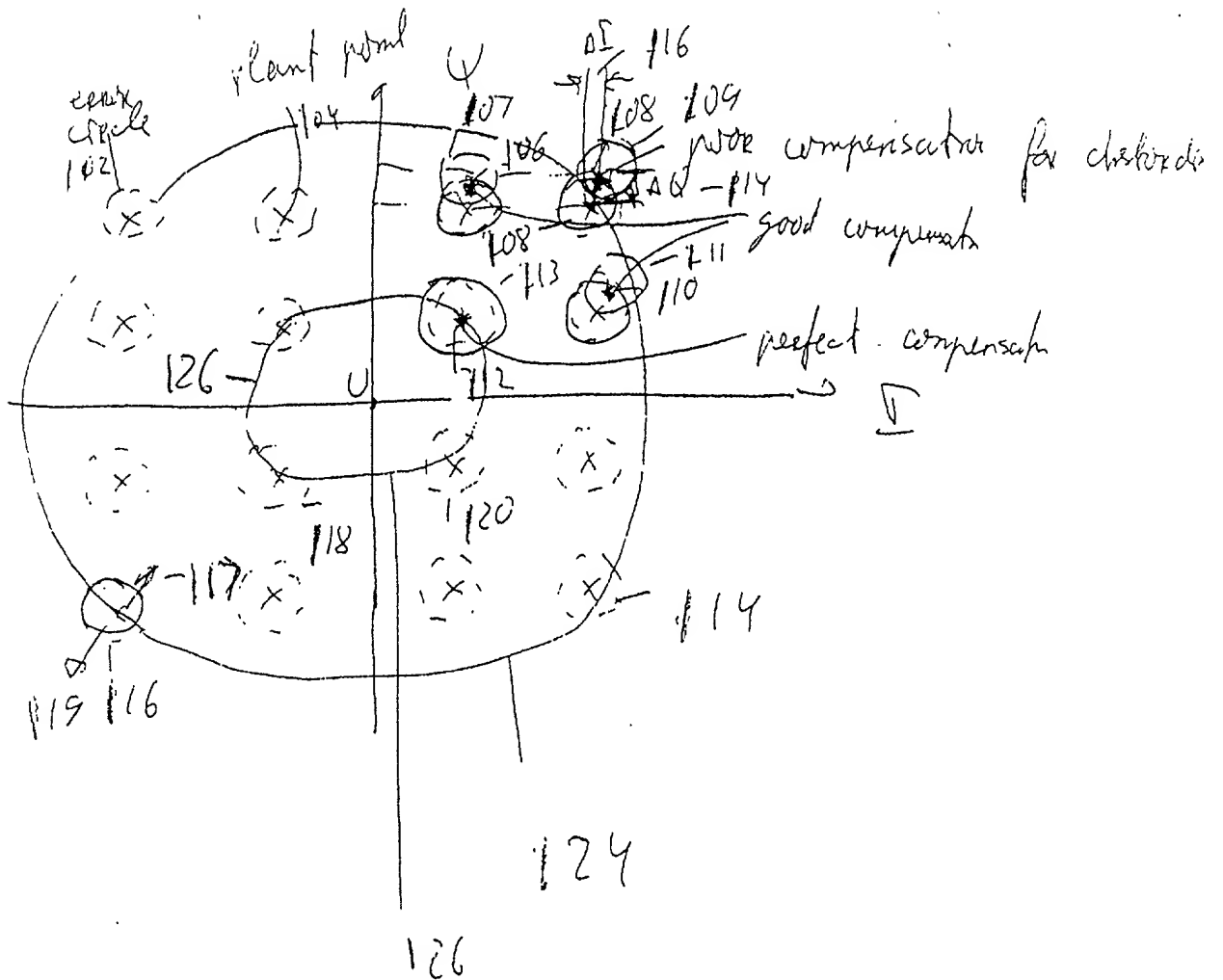
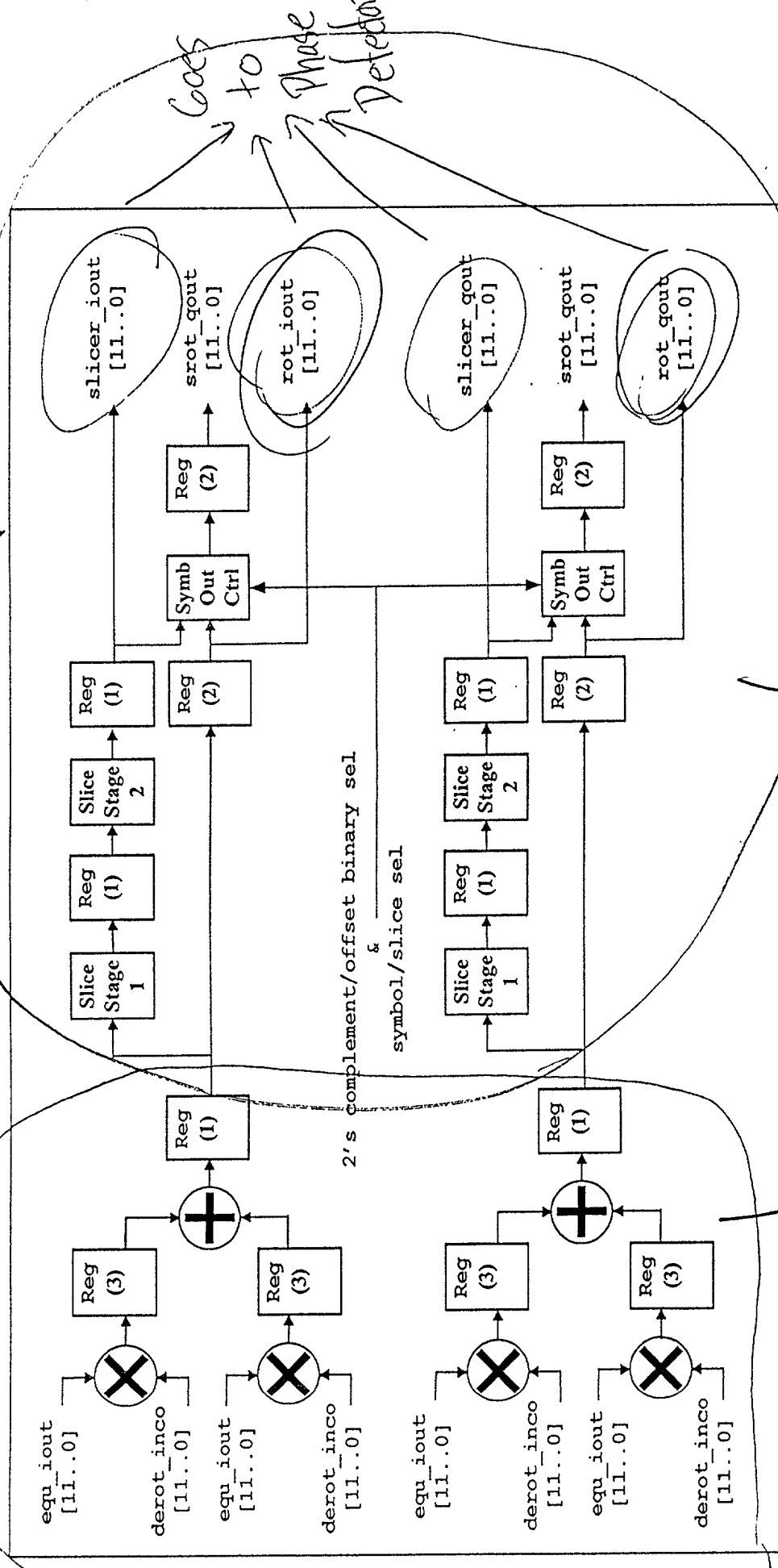


FIG. 2

Wardle - 105 / Gosh - 195

This is HDL code
 complex multiplier used in the
 slicer PLL

Derotator (H)
 Complex Multiplier



Goes to Phase Detector

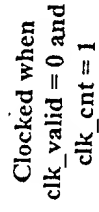
Carrier Derotation

16

Fig. 3

(F) $\text{Fm}^{15}\text{Si}^{14}\text{M}$

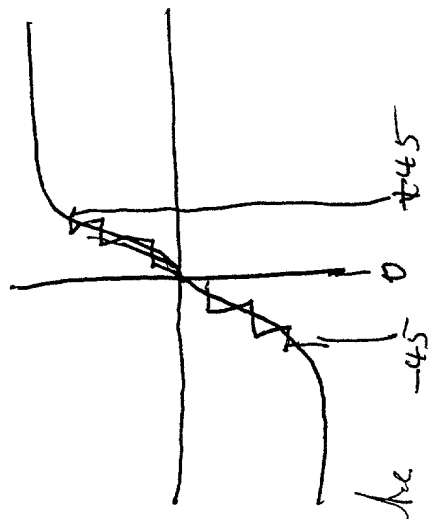
1070171AM Vixen dm 00



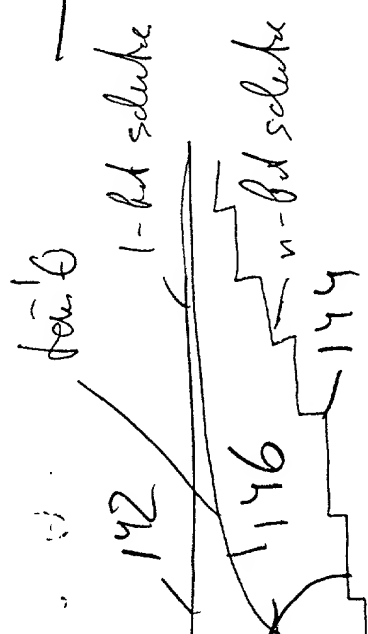
524

W relabel -105 / Tank -195

109707 58078660



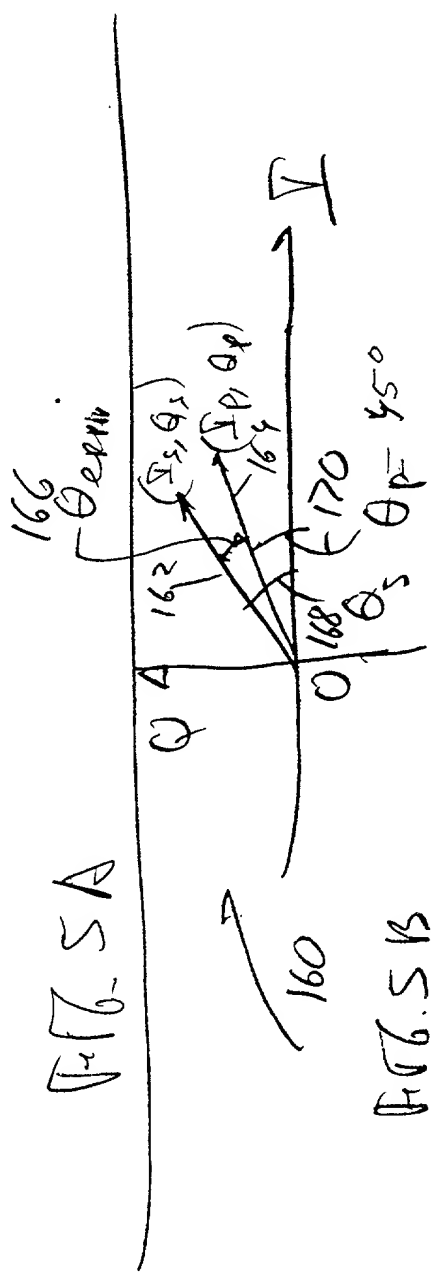
phase detector output



wrong!

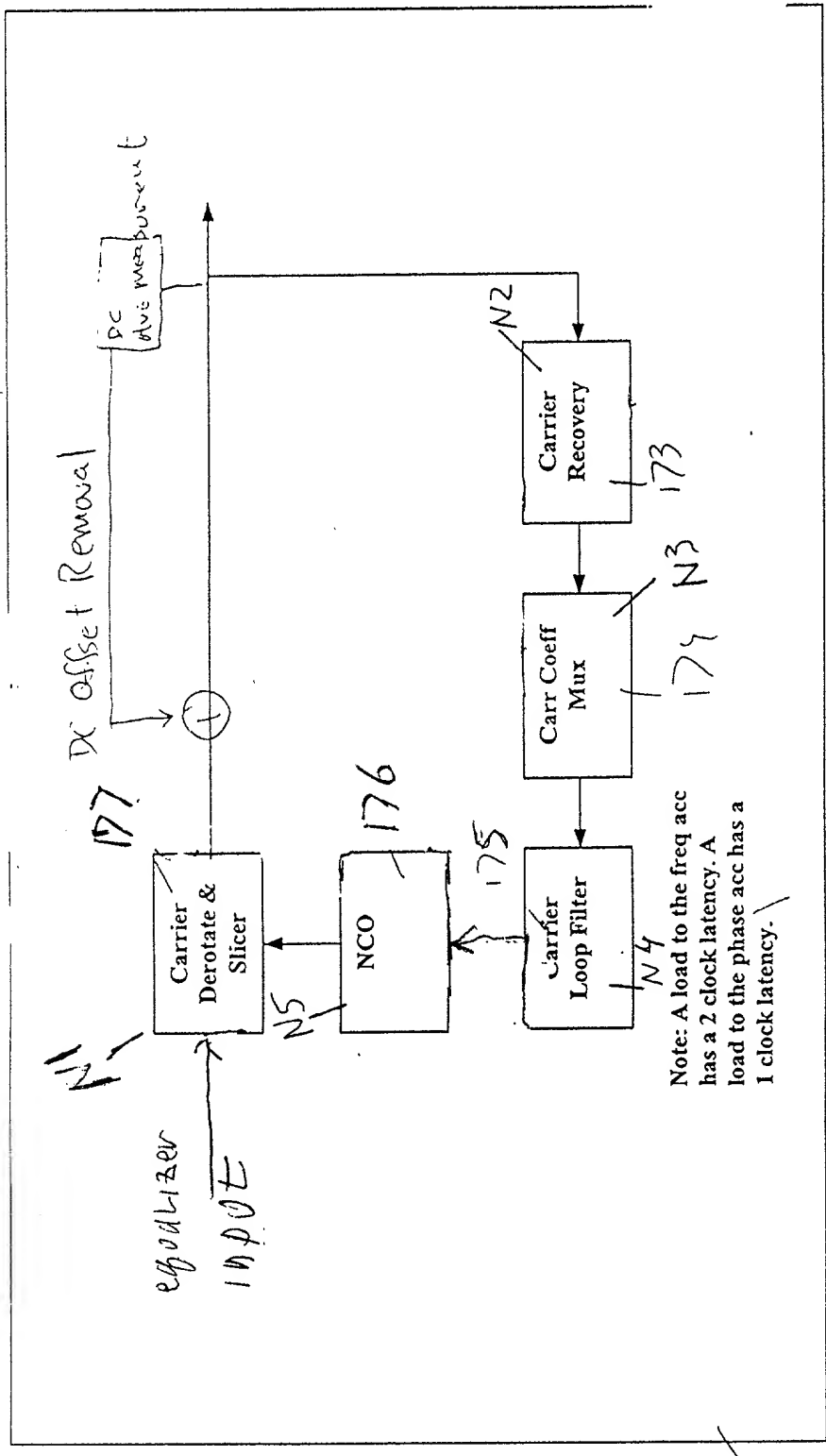
θ

140



Worksheet - 105 / Oct-195

TOTAL 53078660



Total Loop Latency

F05C

172

00961085-101601

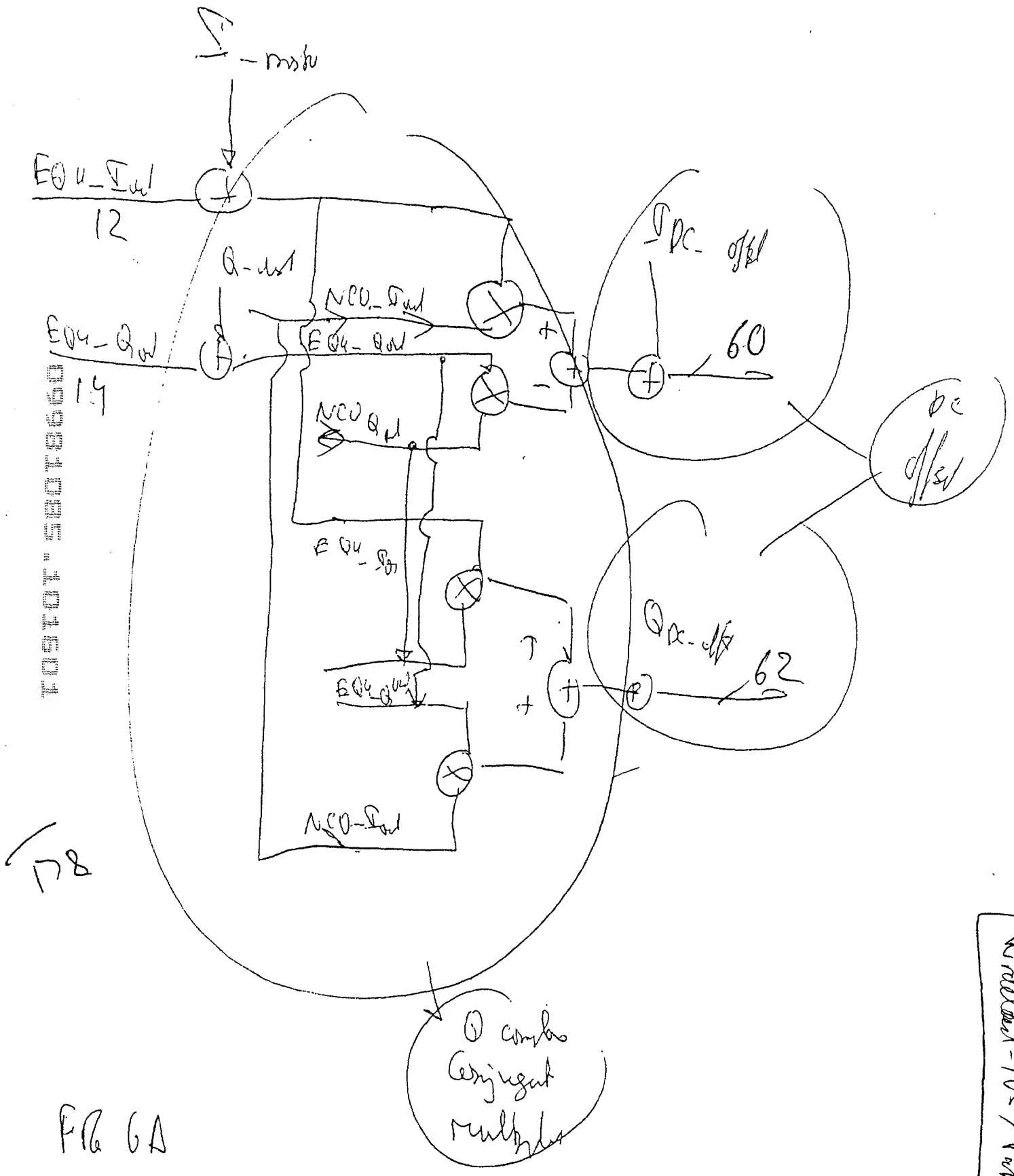


FIG 6A

Wideland-105 / Pout-195

90



167.

W. Ireland - 105 / Govt - 195

09031033 104604

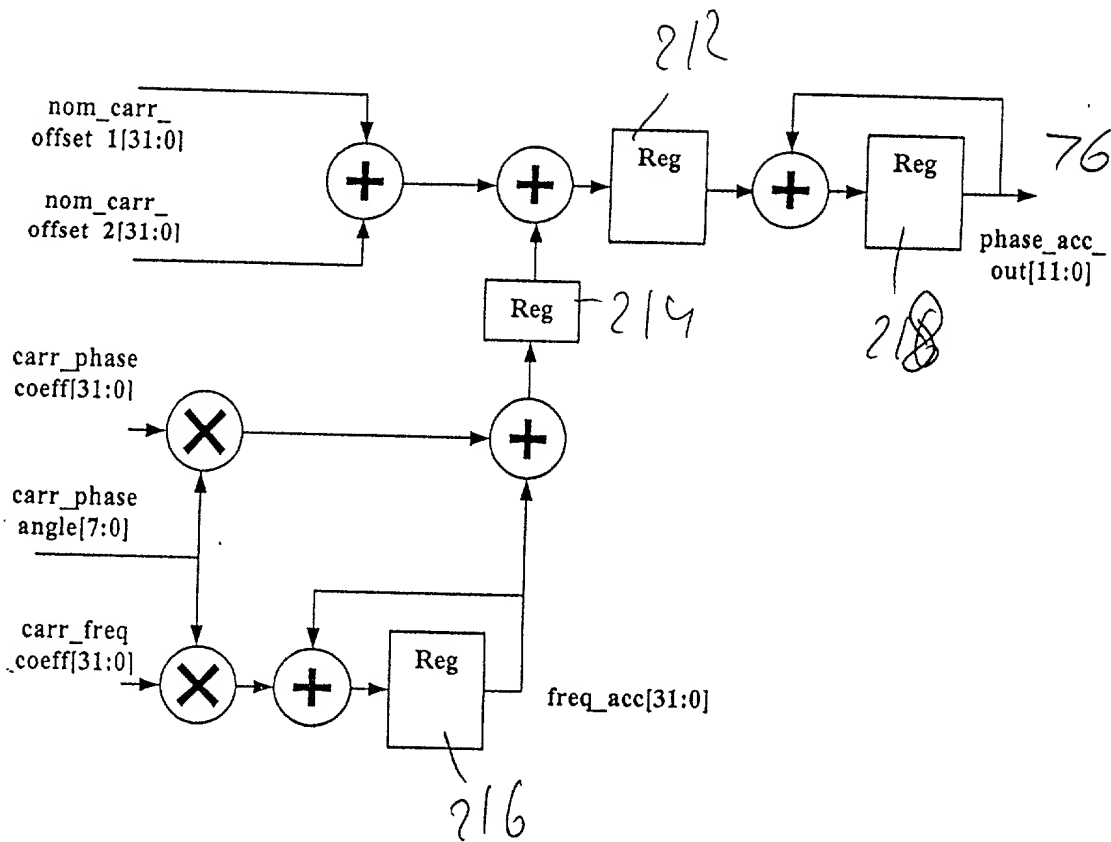


Fig 8. Carrier Loop Filter

Wreda-105 / Red-195

231

start

232

250, 258

(A) Sampling a QAM signal received from a transmission channel.

234

(B) Recovering a symbol clock function from the sampled QAM signal.

(C) Applying the sampled QAM signal to the adaptive equalizer in order to obtain a QAM equalized signal in a Blind Equalization (BE) mode.

238

(D) Using a slicer to locate a nearest plant point for the QAM BE equalized signal for each recovered symbol clock.

240

(E) Using a phase detector to obtain an instantaneous inphase component and an instantaneous quadrature component of a phase error signal by comparing an inphase component and a quadrature component of the QAM BE equalized signal and an inphase and a quadrature component of the nearest plant point for each symbol clock.

242

(F) Using a ~~complex conjugate multiplier~~ ^{Linear phase detector} to translate the inphase component and the quadrature component of the phase error signal into an instantaneous phase error ~~vector~~ ^{angle} for each symbol clock.

244

(G) Averaging the instantaneous phase error vector signal by using a carrier loop filter.

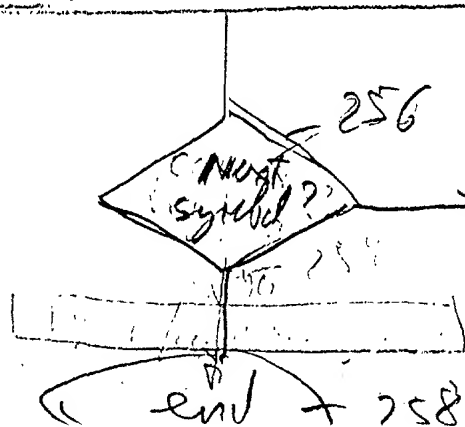
246

(H) Using a complex multiplier to insert an inverse of the averaged phase error vector signal into the QAM BE equalized signal to compensate for the carrier phase error.

250

(I) Repeating the steps (D-H) to close a carrier frequency loop.

254



230

FIG. 9

Updated - 10/5/6 and - 195

Selecting an initial set of PID coefficients by using the state machine to set the variable bandwidth of the carrier loop filter to be higher than a frequency uncertainty during a QAM signal acquisition state of the QAM demodulator.

262

Adjusting the initially selected set of PID coefficients by using the state machine in order to decrease the initially set bandwidth of the carrier loop filter in incremental stages to be less than the frequency uncertainty during a carrier tracking state of the QAM demodulator.

264

244

Step 6. - Normal Mode
F16.10

Wardella-105/8 at 195

266
(A) Starting with a first set of coefficients of the carrier frequency loop in the state machine corresponding to a normal set of input code words.

(B) Detecting a burst set of input code words.

270 → 272 → 274
(C) Selecting a second set of coefficients of the carrier frequency loop in the state machine corresponding to the burst set of input code words for a predetermined amount of time to switch the QAM modem to a burst mode of operation.

(D) Switching the state machine back so that to set the carrier frequency loop includes the first set of coefficients after the burst mode is over.

280 → 282 → 284
(E) Repeating the steps (A-D).

244
Step 6 - Burst Mode

FIG. 1.1